rumor was even circulated that he had converted a large amount of securities into cash and gone to see in his yacht. At 2 o'clock a Tribunk reporter called at his office and found Mr. Ives standing near the ticker in his shirt sleeves, looking complacently at the tane. He expressed the opinion that the market had rallied from the temporary shock of the Manhattan thunderbolt, in a way that gave assurance that no immediate trouble was to be anticipated. He was not aware of the reports concerning him, and treated the first hints of their existence lightly. Later in the day, when he became convinced that his credit had been assailed, he determined to set himself right. The association of his name with the broken Fridelity Bank of Cincinnati he could not account for.

"I have never been connected with it in any way," he said. "I never held a share of the stock, and never knew a stockholder of the bank." When told that it was tumored that he had loans with Mr. Gould, which the inter had called yesterday, he at first replied that he had no loans with that genileman, but subsequently corrected this statement by saying that directly he had noue, though indirectly there were some in his house; but no demand had been made for payment. On the contrary, he said, to oblige some friends be had himself made some loans during the day. Mr. Ives said he believed that an examination of his securities in the safe deposit vaults would show that he held a wide margin above his habilities, and he had nothing to fear from an examination of his accounts in the three banks in which he makes his deposits, the names of which he gave.

Speaking of the general complexion of affairs, he said he believed that the recent liquidation in stocks

banks in which he makes his deposits, the names of which he gave.

Speaking of the general complexion of affairs, he said he believed that the recent liquidation in wheat and the progressive liquidation in stocks were really the best things that could happen. So, far as the condition of business throughout the country was concerned, he thought there were signs of steady and continued improvement, and in support of this theory he cited the latest statements of the Western system of roads in which he is more directly interested, as showing that their receipts are increasing at the rate of \$1,000,000 a year. Referring to the story of his flight on the yacht, Mr. Ives said laughingly that he intended in a fev hours to go aboard the Tillie, and would probably spend the night there in company with a gentieman whom he had invited to be his guest; but he expected to be at his office this morning as usual.

be his guest; but he expected to be at his omeethis morning as usual.

Mr. Ives in conclusion said that he was indisposed upon general principles to allow his name to go into the newspapers in connection with interviews respecting his business affairs; but when his credit was attacked and grossiy erroneous rumors were put in circulation concerning him, he thought it was his duty to speak. He discussed the matter amiably, however, although he evidently regarded the criticisms as extremely unjust.

THE PANIC HAS NO EFFECT IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, June 24 (Special). - The brokers in Third-st. were not disturbed over the reports received from Wall Street to-day of Jay Gould's alleged death. In this market the panicky feeling in New-York had no effect, and it is hard to remember when a disturbance in the New-York market was not immediately reflected by fluctuations here. One broker says there has been less speculations here. One broker says there has been less speculation in the Philadelphia market of late than he ever knew of before. Brokers were unanimous in their opinion that Gould was at the bottom of a well-set plan to knock the legs from under the market.

UNION PACIFIC INVESTIGATION.

WHAT THE COMMISSIONERS ARE DOING IN OMAHA-

WITNESSES WHO CANNOT BE FOUND. way Commission continued its investigation here to-day. Chairman Pattison called on the officers of the Union Pacific to produce statements showing separately the gross sum of payments by that company on account of relates, pool settlements and over-charges. This demand led to considerable discussion between the commissioners and the company's offi-cers. The latter maintained that the figures by then selves would be misleading and of no value, while if they were to be accompanied by a full explanation of each item, the labor and expense necessary to furnish the information would be very great.

They finally agreed to furnish the statement.

Thomas L. Kimball, general traffic manager of the Union Pacific, again took the stand. Governor the Union Pacific, again took the stand. Governor Patthe comjany's books of persons to whom the Union Pacific had paid rebates in 1885 and 1886, and de-Pacific Earl paid rebates in 1855 and 1836, and denanded the reasons that moved the company to make
the rebates; also whether the company or any of its
officers, directors or employed, or any public officials, had any interest in the firms or corporations
to whom the rebates had been paid. The witness
said he would examine the list and be prepared
to answer at a future session of the Commission.
John H. Walsh, sergeant-at-arms of the Commission, testified as to a number of subpoceas for residents of Omaha which he had been unable to zerve
jwing to their absence. When Governor Pattison
asked whether the witness had gathered any informaation as to how long they intended to be absent, the
witness replied that he had made inquiry and had not
been able to ascertain. At this point some one in
the commission room remarked that they doubtless
incuded to be absent just as long as the Commission
remained in session in Omaha. (Linghter.)

Erastus Young, the general anditor of the Union
Pacific Company, was then placed on the stand and
examined at considerable length as to the methods
of bookkeeping in use at the company's offices.

PRAYER ANSWERED. A TRUE STORY, From The Albany Journal.

storm was raging, John and his wife were praying and asking for help.

In Sheffield Village, ten miles away, lived Deacon Brown, a well to do farmer fitty years old, who was noted for his piety and consistent deportment, both as a man and a Christian. The deacon and his wife had gone to bed early, and, in spite of the storm raging without, were sleeping soundly, when wife a start the deacon awoke, and said to his wife; "Who spoke! Who's there!" "Why," said his wife, "no one is here but you and me; what is the matter with you!" I heard a voice," said the deacon, "saying "Send food to John." "Nonsense," replied Mrs. Brown, "go to sleep. You have been dreaming." The deacon laid his head on his pillow and was asteep in a minute. Soon he started up again, and wating his wife said: "There, I heard that voice again, Send food to John." "Will, well," said Mrs. Brown. Deacon, you are not well, your supper has not agreed with you. Lie down and try and sieep." Again the deacon closed his eves, and again the voice was heard, "Send food to John." This time the deacon was thoroughly awake. "Wife," said he, "who do we know named John who needs food!" "No one I remember," replied Mrs. Brown, "unless it be John Barry, the old charcoal burner on the mountain." "That's it," exclaimed the deacon. "Now, I remember, when I was at the store in Sheffield the other day Clark, the merchant, speaking of John Barry, said. I wonder if the old man is alive, for it is six weeks aince I saw him, and he has not yet laid in his winter stock of groceries." It must be old John is sick and wanting food."

So saying the good deacon arose and proceeded to dress himself. "Come wife," said he, "waken our boy Willie and tell him to lead the horses and get ready to go with ms, and do you pack up in the two largest baskets you have a good supply of food, and get us an early breaktast, for I am going up the mountain to carry the food I know John Barry needs."

Mrs. Brown, accustomed to the sudden impulses of her ignor her house and he has son Willie, a bo help.

Descon Brown and his son Willie would not have dared to uncertake.

The northeast storm was still raging and the snow falling and dritting last, but on, on, went the stout, well-ted tram on its errand of mercy, while the occupants of the steigh, wrapped up in blankets and extra buffs to robes, urged the horses through the Gritts and in the face of the storm. That ten miles' ride, which required in the summer hardly an hour or two, was not finished until the deacon's watch showed that five hours had nessed.

not finished until the dencon's watch showed that five hours had passed.

At last they drew up in front of the hut where the poor trusting Christian man and woman were on their finess praying for help to Him who is the hearer and answerer of prayer," and as the deacon reached the door he heard the voice of supplication and then he knew that the nessage which awakened him from alsep was seat from Heaven. He knocked at the doo; it was opened, and we can imagine the joy of the old souple when the generous supply of iood was carried in, and the thanksgivings that were uttered by the starving tenants of that mountain hut.

GETTING EVEN WITH THE GIRL.

From The Electra (N. Y.) Gesetta,
Sawyer, who is poor, was introduced at a lunch
to Miss Taylor, who is rich, and wha coldly reMiss Sawyer is bright and know her own untetand Miss Taylor's also. She was unabashed and
cheerily; "I'm so glad to meet you. I've eften
to. It's so fusny-my name is Sawyer and my
ther was a tallor, and your name is Taylor and
randitabler was a sawyer. Miss used to make
for years, and yours used to saw wood for mine."

SIGNING THE 5-GALLON BILL. GENERAL CURTIS'S MEASURE MADE A LAW. GOVERNOR HILL'S TEMPERANCE LECTURE-HINTS FOR FUTURE LEGISLATURES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, June 24.—Liquor dealers in every part of the State will think when they read the news given below that "their best friend"—David B. Hill—has betrayed them. He has signed General Curtis's bill forbinding the sale of liquor in five gallons or upward in the cities, towns and villages which do not grant retail licenses to sell liquor. The Governor makes a wry face in signing the bill, excusing himself to the liquor dealers and lecturing the temperaure people in a laborious explanation. It is obvious from his mem-orangum that he seeks by signing this solitary temperance measure to allay the anger aroused among the temperance people of the State by his previous vetoes of temperance bills. He vetoed the bill forbidding the sale of liquor in the Capitol, the Crosby[High License bill, the Vedder Liquor Tax bill, and the bill License bill, the Vedder Liquor Tax bill, and the bill forbidding the sale of liquor to the keepers of the Willard Insane asylum, but he signs the uve-gallon bill! It is a poor offset to all the other bills that have been veteed. New-York lost \$2,000.000 facome by the veto of the High License bill and the State between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000.000 by the veto of the Vedder bill. The five-gallon bill will enable temperance companies. bill. The five-gailon bill will enable temperance com-munities to prevent the sale of liquot by wholesate dealers to their population and in fact will establish prohibition in the local option towns and villages of the State. They now are able to stop the sale of liquor atretail; the new law will give them the power to prevent its sale at wholesale. But the Republican Legislature, which persistently sought to check the sale of liquor in the State and by its persistence has forced the Governor to sign at least one temperance measure, is entitled to the credit of the act. The Gov-ernor's memorandum on the act is given below:

ernor's memorandum on the act is given below:

Memorandum filed with Assemby bill 1.276 entitled "An
act to regulate the sa'e of strong and spirituous liquors, wine,
ale or beer in quantities of five gallous or upward"; Aract to regulate the act of the gallons or upward? AP-ROVID.

This bill prohibits the sale of liquors, wine, ale or beer in quantities of five gailons or upward. In those cities, towns or villages wherein the local authorities do not grant a single retail license. The bill is defective in that it should have been passed as an amendment to the general Excise law of the State (Laws of 1857, 1870), rather than as a distinct and independent act. But the Legislature having adjourned and there being now no opportunity for correction i am not disposed in this instance to insist upon this technical, though entirely proper, objection. The bill passed the Legislature with substantial unanimity and seems to be the only temperance legislation of the recent session of any particular merit. Asked from the question as to the propriety of the form of the act there can be in other respects no reasonable objections urged to the measure. It carries out the principle of local option, it is in accordance with the doctrine of Home Rule. If parmits each locality to determine for itself whether there shall early wholesale as well as retail injuor selling within its borders.

he any wholesale as well as retail induor seining whath its borders.

Under existing laws the selling of liquors in quantities of five g shows and upward is not regulated or probibited, nor is any license required therefor. This bill merely changes such have by prohibiting wholesale liquor solling in those localities only where there are no licenses where the temperance sentiment is so strong that no licenses where the temperance sentiment is so strong that no licenses where the temperance sentiment is so strong that no licenses for retail inquor selling are desired to be granted, they should also have the privilege and option of forbidding sales by the wholesale, which is the purport and effect of the bill. The measure applies to the whole State and is uniform in its operations. If does not make any unfair discriminations. If recognizes the democratic principle that the people of each locality may regulate their own local concerns in their own way and affirms the theory of local self-government in reference to excise as well as other matters. Nother does it they are injustice to any interest that requires protection. It does not assume to divert any revenues which properly because to the locality affected, nor does it seek to transfer such regulate to them, but leaves undisturbed all cristing provisions in reference to the granting of themses.

It may not be inopportune in this connection to suggest that it all excise legislation attempted during the past winter had been based upon the fair, equilable and salutary principles recognized in this measure, there might have been something accomplished in behalf of temperance, good government and true perform. When undertaken in the right spirit and not merely for the accomplishment of partian purposes, there is no substantial difficulty in framing just and proper as well as liberal excise heavy, which shall afford ample security to every interest and at the same time recognize the growing sentiment in favor of more effectively checking intemperance and restraints o orders. Under existing laws the selling of liquors in quantities of

and all the revenues derived therefrom—whether called tees or taxes, or by whatever name they may be called—should be long to the localities under whose authority the because are granted. The some exacted should be reasonable in amount soling as the granting of Receiver the state of the State, and the minimum license fee fixed by statute, should be uniform, while the maximum sum if not also definitely fixed (and unless it be found impracticated and less satisfactory to have the same based upon the amount of business reader it fair and equitable, might then be left to the discretion of the local authorities everywhere, thereby exemptiving the principle of hour rule and enabling any locality destring to impose a higher Receiver the pulicy of local cytion is sustained, the principle of houre rule and enabling any locality destring to impose a higher Received of the principle of houre the privilege of doing so. Thereby the policy of local cytion is sustained, the principle of home rule is allustrated, and the responsibility for a moderate or a high license is thrown upon each locality which is to be benefited, injured or affected by the course which it itself adopts. Such legislation, if carefully and intelligently framed, would, it is believed, prove reasonably satisfactory, and, while violating no just poicy or prover principle of taxation, would enable public sentiment upon the layor question to manifest itself in accortance with the desires of a majority of the people of each community. This measure, so far as it goes, is in substantial accord with the general principles herein and heretofore enunciated, and I have no hesitation in approving the same.

The Governor to-day signed several Brooklyn bills introduced by Senator Griswold. They were the act ap-

troduced by Senator Griswold. They were the act ap portioning the city's money among the charitable institu-tions of Brooklyn; the bill appropriating \$40,000 to extend the armory of the 47th Regiment; the bill mak-ing the term of office of the members of the Board of Education three years, and the bill extending the term of office of the electrical Subway Commissioners.

Provided the flow of the mountain of the summit of Washington mountain, overlooking the Housatonic Vailey, stood a hut, the home of John Barry, a poor charcoal burner, whose family consisted of his wife and himself. His occupation brought him in but a few dollars, and when cold weather came he had managed to get together only a small provision for the winter. This Isli, after a summer of hard work, he fell sick and was unable to keep his fires going. So, when the snow of December, 1874, fell, and the drifts had shut off communication with the village at the foot of the mountain, John and his wife were in great straits.

Their cutire stock of food consisted of only a few pounds of sait pork, and a bushel of potatoes; sugar, coffee, flour and tea had, early in December, given out, and the channess for replenishing the larder were slim indeed. The snow acords came again, and the drifts deepened. All the roads, even in the valley, were impassable, and no one thought of trying to open the mountain highways, which even m summer were only occasionally travelled, and none gave the did man and his wife a thought.

December 15 came, and with it the hoaviest fall of a fay's supply, but John did not yet despair. He was a Christian and a God-tearing man, and fits promises were remembered, and so, when evening came, and asking for belp.

In Sheffield Village, ten miles away, lived Deacon in Sheffield village, ten miles away, determine whether its affairs were involved through Cashler Dwight's embezzlement from the National Bank Cashler Dwight's embezzlement from the National Bank of Coxsackie. The result of the examination of the savings institution shows that it has securities sufficient to meet its obligations to depositors. As more than 40 per cent of the resources of the institution consist of real estate securities, which cannot be made immediately available. Superintendent Paine informed the Attorney-General that he considered it unsafe and inexpedient for the corporation to continue to transact business. Cashler Dwight, who has been under surveillance for ten days, was yesterday removed to the County Jail at Catskill.

AN ADVENTURE IN INDIA.

AN ADVENTURE IN INDIA.

From The Lahore Tribune.

About a month ago two planters were riding through the Noaimaluka Tea Garden in the Teral. The sun was just setting, but it was broad daylight. They were going at a fast trot, when suddenly out jumped a tiger from the tea, and made for them. The pace they were going at caused him to miss his spring, and he landed on the road just behind G. W. H. 's pony. In their fright the pomies jostied, and G. W. H. was slightly delayed.

The tiger made another spring, but the pony jibbed, and he lit beside the pony instead of on it, almost touching G. W. H. 's boot G. W. H. took of his topec, shook it in the tiger's face, and shouted—never mind what he shouted, it may not have been one of Dr. Wattis hymns—but it startled the tiger, and the pony, eucouraged by the human voice, or getting suddenly over his temporary paralysis of fright, bolted as hard as it could. The liger made yet another but a half-hearted sort of spring, but my friends got off safe. I have heard many tiger stories, but never before of a tiger attacking Europeans on horseback in broad daylight, and that too without any provocation.

MEMORIAL TO MARK HOPKINS.

From The Boston Journal.

How can those who revere the memory of the noble old man whose life has just been rounded to a peaceful close show their regard for him more worthly than by a special effort in his name to strengthen the institution to which he gave his life! It is no secret that the work at Williams College has often been hampered by the lack of mecessary endowments, and that, although many generous gifts have been made to the institution, especially during the present administration, the fluantial foundation is by no means as broad and secure as it should be. Every one who is familiar with Dr. Hopkins's administration of the college knows how heavily the pecuniary problems of its management pressed upon him, and that to otten happened that the most magnificent educator of his time was obliged to take time and strength which he would have chosen to give to his classes for the work of securing funds. There are generous funds for special purposes, but there is now, as there long has been, a need of ampler funds for general uses. Why not have a Mark Hopkins endowment of \$150,000 for the general work of Williams College.

SAVING THE BABY.

Richmond (Ya.) dispatch to The Boston Herald.

There were four members of R. E. Lee camp of Confederates on one of the trains which came into collision near Havre de Grace last evening. One of those, D. A. Brown, was painfully, though it is believed not dangerously, wounded. Mr. Brown was in the front of one of the coaches when he saw the approaching train. A lady, with an infant in her arms, stood near the water cooler. Bnatching the child from its mother's arms, and warning the lady of her danger. Mr. Brown made his way to the rear of the car. When the crash came he saved the baby, but the mother was among the wounded.

THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN.

From The Sall Lake Tribune.

The other morning a lady who was making a sketch of the Wasatch range of mountains from the depot asked John Smythe the name of the mountains. John responded with the required information, and thinking that one good turn deserved another, he wentured to make an inquiry on his own account. He had heard it rumored about that the Karl of Aberdeen had arrived on the train from the west, and acticing that the lady was a tourist and had prebably come in on the same trait, he asked her if the Earl was there. The ledy answered that he

was. John then wanted to know whether the Countess was with him. "I am the Countess," replied the lady. Down went John's hat on the sidewalk. "May Heaven's richest blessings go with you and your noble lord, it the wide world around," exclaimed John, and despite the fact that John's hand was black and dirty with car grease the Countess insisted on shaking hands with him and thanking him for his good wishes.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS. MR. FAIRCHILD PREPARED FOR A CRISIS. IF NECESSARY HE WOULD HAVE PREPAID INTEREST

AND REDEEMED CALLED BONDS. WASHINGTON, June 24 (Special).-The temporary demoralization of the stock market to-day caused much anxiety here while it lasted. Secretary Fairchit' had no official advices from New-York about the situation but he kept himself fully posted on quotations. When asked during the day if he not think it would be necessary, and then he stated in reply to further inquiries that he could anticipate the July interest on the 4 per cents, which would put \$7,381,000 into circulation at once, and if tightness prevailed after that he could make the \$19,000,000 3 per cents called to mature July 1, redessiable at once with full interest. Of this latter sum probably \$6,000,000 would go into active use and the remaining \$13,000,000 being de-

active use and the remaining \$13,000,000 being deposited to secure the National bank circulation would have to be turned into 4s or 4 les for the same purpose. Thus the Secretary indicated that if necessary he could turn joose any day before July 1 nearly \$14,000,000, which would be enough under extraordinary circumstances to prevent trouble. Further than this the Secretary did not findicate his powers.

An official in the Department familiar with such subjects expressed the opinion that if the anticipation of the July interest and the prepayment of the last call of threes were not sufficient to stem the tide the Secretary would go into the market and buy bonds. The precedent for this action, the official continued, could be found in Secretary Boutwell's purchase of bonds in 1872 although it was true that he soil gold at a premium the same. The resources of the Secretary seem therefore to be boundless and the excitement in the market did not marm Treasury officers as much as it did outsiders.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

CHANGES IN THE STATIONS OF WESTERN REGIMENTS. WASHINGTON, June 24. - The order directing the relief of Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. Smith, surgeon, from duty at the Military Academy has been suspended until Septem-

from the Naval Academy and ordered to await orders. Leave of absence for six months has been granted Pay Director John S. Cunningham, with permission to leave he United States.

An order will soon be issued from the War Department making the following important changes of stations in he Army, which will go into effect as soon after Juiy 1 worstble.

the Army, which will go into effect as soon after July 1 as possible.

The headquarters of the band and four troops of the 7th Cavairy will be transferred from Fort Meade, Dakota, by marching to Fort Riley, Kansas.

The headquarters of the 5th Cavairy, now at Fort Riley, will be transferred to such posis in the Indian Territory as the Commanding General of the Department of the Missouri may designate.

Two of the troops of the 5th Cavairy now at Fort Riley will go to Fort Sill, Indian Ferritory, and the other two to Fort Elliott, Texas. This will give Colonei Forsythe, of the 7th Cavairy, command of the new Cavairy and Artillery School Intely authorized by Congress, and for the construction of which \$200,000 is now being expended.

The two troops of the 3d Cavairy now at Fort Elliott, and the two troops of the same regiment now at Fort Sill, are to be transferred by marching to the Department of Texas, and then by marching all the troops of the 3d Cavairy will change stations with the troops of the 3d Cavairy. This will put the 3d Cavairy on the Lower Rio Grande.

The 12th Infantry, now stationed in the Department of

Grande.

The 12th Infantry, now stationed in the Department of the Lakes, will change by rall with the 11th Infantry, now in the Department of Dakota, with headquarters at Fort Suily.

PROWLING AROUND FOR SPOILS. WASHINGTON, June 24 (Special). - The report that a num-ber of leading Democrats are assembled in Washington for the purpose of having a conference on such subjects of importance as an extra session, the surplus, and the tariff, has no more foundation than the fact that there a number of Democratic Senators and members prowling about the Departments after patronage, most of them having been here off and on since the allournment of Congress. There are among others Senators Cockrell and Pugh, both of them being engaged in building houses. Senator Butler, of South Carolina, stopped over for a few days on his return from a visit to his son at West Point, Senator Ransom, to his son at West Point, Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, is looking after the interests of his constituents in the coming consolidation of revenue districts in his State, and Representative Holman is engaged in the same work for Indiana. Mr. Raudall lives here and has not yet left for Hryn Mawr, Penn., his summer home. Representative Townsond, of lilmois, left here for home to night, and Senator Harris, of Tennessee, merely stopped in Washington to visit some of his numerous relatives in the departments before going to Fortress Monroe for his health. The idea that the gentlemen named could organize with authority a camers on any party subject is ridiculous, and those who have been asked about the rumor pronounce them untrue.

The Governor also signed Senator Pierce's bill authorizing the construction of a ratiway in Montague-st.

Brooklyn, and Assemblyman Porter's bill making an appropriation for the remaining and assemblyman Porter's bill making an appropriation for the remaining and assemblyman Porter's bill making an appropriation for the remaining of match boxes. yet, having made it his home with his family for more than twenty years, during which time it has become a farm worth \$2,500. The railroad company attempted to oust him by proceedings in the District Court of the state, but the court decided in favor of the settler, whereupon the railroad company appealed to the Supreme Court of the State. The settler then applied to the Department of the Interior for relief from the persecutions of the railroad company, stating that he was unable to defend his claim through all the courts. Commissioner Sparks recommends to the Secretary that suit be at once brought to set aside the railroad patent, and that the United States Attorney be instructed through the Department of Justice to appear in the State Supreme Court and advise the court of such action, and to take such steps and file such motions as may be necessary to protect the settler's home. Though this case is exceptional in many respects, yet the proposed intervention of the Government on the settler's behalf in court is a novelty; and if the course recommended by the Commissioner is adopted, similar intervention may be asked in a great number of cases. to oust him by proceedings in the District Court of th

THE COMMISSION TAKES A HOLIDAY. WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Interstate Commerce Commission heard a complaint to-day against the lington and Missouri River railroads, in effect, that these lines charged \$3.30 for the transportation of a box of merchandlse weighing sixty pounds from San Francisco to Lincoln, Neb., whereas the rate upon the like amount and kind of merchandise from San Francisco to Omaha-fifty-five miles further—is only \$1.75.

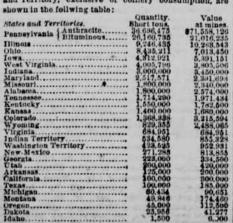
Francisco to Omaha-Bity-Rve miles further—is only \$1.75.

The Commission held a short meeting this morning and assigned cases upon its docket for consideration. Among them was the complaint of the farmers and milk producers of Orange County, N. Y., against the Lake Eric and other roads, allexing unjust discrimination. July 13 was panned as the date of hearing. The Commission has addressed a letter to all railroad companies which have failed to file a statement of their rates of charges, calling attention to the requirements of the law and asking a speedy compliance therewith.

The Commission will not re-assemble until July 12

THE CHICAGO TO GO INTO A DRY DOCK. WASHINGTON, June 24 .- Orders have been given t the Bureau of Construction of the Navy Department to have the cruiser Chicago, now at New York, placed in the dry dock, cleaned and painted, preparatory to going on a trial trip up Long Island Se dock at the Navy Yard is now closed, the vessel will be docked at Eric Basin. When she comes out weights will be placed on board sufficient to compensate for the will be placed on board sunction to compensate for the lack of guns and bring the vessel down to her proper draft of water. It is believed that the trial trip will be ordered within a month's time. Coming around from Chester to New-York the cruiser averaged 13 linuts, although the furnace doors were open a great part of the time and particular care was exercised not to injure the machinery by forcing the speed.

THE COUNTRY'S COAL PRODUCTION. WASHINGTON, June 24.-The United States Geological Survey has collected, through Charles A. Ashburner. statistics of the production of coal in 1886 The colliery consumption at the mines varies from nothing to 8 per cent of the total product The total production and the spot value in each State and Territory, exclusive of colliery consumption, are



EAST LONDON AGAIN.

ANOTHER OPENING CEREMONY-LADY ROSE-

BERY AT THE INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE]

LONDON, May 24.

It would not commonly be easy to find a sharper contrast than between the East End and the West End of London. But 1 have seen one lately which is quite as striking and more novel, and that is between the East End en fete and the East End in its working day dress. When the Queen went to open the People's Palace, Whitecharel was a flower garden. The poverty, the meanness of it, the ignoble ugliness of the streets, were all garlanded with emblems of loyalty, a loyal people fillsame route. The decorations had disappeared. The broad main street which rejoices in the name of Mile End Road had nothing to discuise its ordinary features. There was the usual traffic, no more. There were the street cars, the vans, the costermongers' barrows, the small low shops looking smaller and lower where a big red brick church or a big red brick gin palace with flaunting gilt signs rose above their humbler neighbors. Squalor, dirt, life on a low scale but not the lowest, the struggle for life where prosperity begins to show its difficult face, these were all apparent. Industry and the signs of it all about you, but only glimpses of the goal to which these toilers were striving to attain. A step into the side streets and the glimpse was gone. You were in the veritable sluras Mile End Road is the Oxford Street of Whitechapel, and even the real Oxford Street is by no means an altogether lovely thing to look on-is perhaps one of the vulgarest thoroughfares to be seen in any great city of Europe. Rob it of its sleek prosperity and ambitious failures and you have the Whitechapel Road.

ber 30. The leave of absence granted Major C. H. Alden, surgeon, has been extended until September 30.

Naval Cadet Thomas M. O'Halloran has been detached it. The stateliness and spiend or of royal ceremonial An East London Industries Exhibition was to were for the dedication of the People's Palace to its practical uses by the people. There was none of it now; no pageant, no procession. The show had ended; the actual use of the palace by the people had begun. Lady Rosebery drove thither in her carriage. A few friends came with her or before her. A crowd had gathered about the courtyard through which the Queen's Hall is approached-the same courtyard, now almost empty. which last Saturday week had glittered with troops and all the trappings of a royal turnout. I must say Lady Rosebery's coachman is himself a personage who lends dignity to any scene in which he figures, and the horses he drives are worthy of him. He is the same functionary to whom I introduced you years ago when he sat on the box of the carriage in which Mr. Gladstone drove through Edinburgh, the first Midlothian campaign. If that does not sound like ancient history I know not what does. It was in 1879. the year before Mr. Gladstone was to win that great victory of which he was to make such a simpular use. Mr. Busk contributed his share to it. The style in which he turned out Lord Rosebery's equipages was the admiration of everybody, and if the Edinburgh people be as devoted to horses as their English cousins, votes were to be won by good grooming and "smartness" of display. I have thought more than once that I omitted to do Justice to this eminent artist at the time, or at either of the times of his achievements, for the second or third was a greater campaign than the first. But now my tribute is paid, The East End is the workshop and factory to

the West End, as you have heard before now. This exhibibition is a collection of East End industries. I don't for a moment think of saying one word about it that will be of the least use to my practical person. How could I? My knowlbis numerous relatives in the departments before going his numerous relatives in the departments before going to form the pentlem named could organize with authority a cause of the forters which the sentence and the party arrived they turned aside from the hall and were shown over the actual exhibition.

A SETTLER APPEALS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Washington, June 24—Commissioner Sparks has reported to the Secretary of the Interior the case of w. M. Mattachs, a settler in Kansas on land within the indemnity limits of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, who settled in 1890, before the railroad withdrawal was made, but who was prevented from putting his claim on record in the local Land office by erroneous advice of the Register of the United States Land Office, who was at the same time an official of the railroad. In 1873 the tract occupied by Mattacks was patented to the railroad. In 1873 the tract occupied by Mattacks was patented to the railroad. In 1873 the tract occupied by Mattacks was patented to the railroad. In 1873 the tract occupied by Mattacks was patented to the railroad. In 1873 the tract occupied by Mattacks was patented to the railroad. In 1873 the tract occupied by Mattacks was patented to the railroad. In 1873 the tract occupied by Mattacks was patented to the railroad. In 1873 the tract occupied by Mattacks was patented to the railroad. In 1873 the tract occupied by Mattacks was patented to the railroad of the patent of the Wears of dge of it begins and ends with a ten minutes' all unknown to the wearers. I was told fairy stories about the destines of the products we saw in process of making. They were to furnish orth the wardrobes of Chinese mandarias, of the Pope, of some of those American ladies who not for worlds would wear anything in silk that had not the Lyons stamp. The great Mr. Worth himself was a customer, and some great New-York uphoisterer, and the silk hangings of a Chicago palace were from this very frame. Whether they are fairy stories or authentic narrations I will not venture to say. Just opposite half-a-dozen hard-featured young women are making match-boxes-no romance about that, at any rate yet-that is an industry which had its hour of celebrity. Lord Sherbrooke tried to tax it-he was then Mr. Robert Lowe and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the match-makers very nearly pulled his black-andgold robe off his back. The hard-featured young women have nimble fingers and make each a gross of boxes per hour-so one of them told me. The glass spinners are close by, beating the spiders at their own trade. This boy with his end of a glass rod in a blow-pipe, and his wheel, reels off three thousand yards of glass cobweb per minute-so he told me. They make it into scarves and other sham-siik articles of attire for the female sex. There is gold-beating and there candy-making. The most curious thing about this last was to compare the pattern of the makers' gowns and of the candy the damsel who were the gown was rolling into long sticks. They were as nearly as possible the same both in design and color. If you want a contrast to this petty handicraft, there are models of big ships from the Thames and models of the docks where they lie, ships of peace and of war, old models and new, ironclads and passenger steamships with compartments warranted to collapse; newest of all, I suppose, vicious and treacherous-looking torpedo boats. Perhaps that is as much as one could be expected to see in ten minutes. Sir Julian Goldsmid is, as I make out, [chairman

of the committee who have been managing all these matters. He and Lady Goldsmid have piloted the party through the industries and now lead the way to the hall. The Marquis of Lorne is here, but not his wife, the Princess Louise. The ladies who accompany Lady Rosebery to the platform are Lady Hayter, Lady Mary Hope, Lady Goldsmid and Mrs. H. L. Lawson. Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild has some to see his cousin through her task and to offer her acknowledgments to the audience. Then there are Sir Edmund Currie, Mr. Buxton and the newly knighted Sir John Jennings, of the Drapers' Company. He must feel as if he were looking into the font where he had been baptized. For here it was only ton days ago that Her Majesty tapped him on the shoulder with Field Marshal Sir Patrick Grant's sword and murmured the magic words, "Rise Sir Johu." The hall to-day is well filled, but with no such company as on its opening, and I thought its decoration looked even more gaudy than when first seen. The ceremony was simplicity itself. Lord Lorne nade a speech which the most devoted admirer of the Princess Louise could not call eloquent. Sir Julian Goldsmid as master of ceremonies and introducer of orators and finally as orator himself was expert, punctual, workmanlike, brief himself and the cause of brevity in others; or in all the others but Lord Lorne. Then Lady Rosebery, quite pale, used with a resolute manner that implied an effort, uttered in a full soft voice the few words that declared the exhibition open. The audience cheered, the band played the National anthem; thanks were voted to her and acknowledged in a short apposite speech by Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild. Woll, all this is a long story about a matter

which makes no great figure in the whirl of Lon-don, and the worst of it is that there is a moral to it. This is one chapter in the new volume of the new relations between the classes and the masses. Perhaps the relations abould not be called new but they are growing, and in many more ways than can be seen on the surface are be coming closes more natural, more human. Mr. Besant has given an impulse to charity of which The People's Palace is the expression. The Socialism of the agitator or the sensationalist is not, I think, gaining much ground. The better Socialism, that which much ground. The better Socialism, that when springs from a feeling of solidarity between rich and poor, is gaining. Gifts of money are much, gifts of time, of interest, of sympathy are more, and I believe that to the English masses it means a good deal when they see such proofs of sympathy as this visit, free from parade or pretence, really gave them.

6. W. S.

THE FINANCIAL PLAN DECLARED UNASSAIL-

INTERESTED OPPONENTS ANSWERED-THE ATTOR-

NEY-GENERAL'S LETTER.
A TRIBUNE reporter called the attention of one of the officers of the Arcade Railway Company to the interview in Thursday's TRIBUNE, and asked if he had anything to say in reply. The officer remarked that much might be said as to the motives and position of the party who, from time to time, had rushed into print with statements and misstatements which had been so repeatedly

"He complains," said the officer, "that the company advertises a 'financial plan.' It certainly does, one de vised by men of unquestionable capacity and character. Can there be any objection? He says there are 'con-"Postponed till 6:45." The engines of the observation train gave two or three disgusted snorts and
rumbled back to New-London, and the boats also put
back for more sightseers and shekels.

When the boats returned to Winthrop's Point at
6:30 the Yale and Pennsylvania launches were coming down the river with the shells in tow. The Yale
crew was first in its boat and took a crial spin up the
course to limber up the men. The Pennsylvanias, after
a little trouble over getting oars that did not match,
also stretched their arms by a few strokes. Then tingencies that hang over the enterprise' and 'formidable opposition.' The contingencies have been fully considered and provided for, and the opposition has been defeated. It is safe to assume the 'investor' will trust to his own intelligence to examine the facts, and not rely on an interested opponent. He speaks of 'pending litting gation.' There are no issues which have not been determined in favor of the company, and it is confronted also stretched their arms by a few strokes. Then Reteres Cowles got them lined up and gave the word. The men in the Pennysivania boat first caught the water and stated off at a slashing stroke of 37 to the minute. This sent them well to the front, but Gale, with less formidable obstacles than is common to large enterprises. He adds that a large amount of wealth on

"The point around which cluster most of his ill-omened

the opinion as follows:

I do not apprehend, however, that it is entitled to or will receive any greater consuleration than would the opinion of any other reputable lawyer who had examined the matter. It was sincyly a conclusion that I arrived at, at the time, from such study of the question as I was able to give it. After writing it, I was furnished with an opinion, or rather a brief, from Judge Daly on the same question, in which he arrived at the contrary conclusion.

In this situation of the case, it seems to me that the question will be decided by Judge Van Brunt upon his own views and convictions in regard to the law applicable to the case. The fact that I arrive at a certain conclusion in the matter will not, I am sure, as it certainly ought not, affect the result before Judge Van Brunt, as he now has the benefit of ample preparation and argument on the part of counsel opposed and in favor of the measure.

"This opponent says, 'the milis of the gods grind slowly.' They are likely to grind too fast for his personal comfort."

A GANG OF TICKET SCALPERS CAPTURED.

MAKING \$50,000 A YEAR BY SELLING BOGUS TICKETS.

CHICAGO, June 24.—A young man by the name of Stort, Frank Laytield, Henry Butler, Joseph Reed, Albert Reeves and Louis Stein were arraigned before Judge Baker this morning with five charges against them. Conspiracy was the offence alleged, and the evidence is of a character altogether unique in the prosecution of railway ticket scalpers, for that is the business the defendants were engaged in. For three years they carried on the tradic under the shadow of Jolice headquarters, and it appears that not one detective at the central station knew that within a stone's throw of that place were a band of railway ticket torgers, possibly the most expert in the country. The in a new destination apply an acid wash to give the paper a fresh look then go over it with a color pencil and the work would deceive any expert. In this way they could take a ticket worth 10 cents and make it worth \$15. They got to making so much money that they opened a branch office at 7 West Madison-st. Butler had charge of this office and Layfield was the outside man. These two have confessed and will turn State's evidence. Stein, Stout, Reed and Reeves got the bulk of the profits, which must have been cuormous. Stein is a New-Yorker and is wealthy." One estimate is to the effect that the scalpers sold an average of \$50,000 worth of bogus tickets a year for the last three years. last three years.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24 (Special).—The reconstruction trustees of the Reading Railroad held a meeting this afternoon, and it was announced that the trustees and the receivers had approved the plan of settlement. The plan of reorganization of the Perkiomen Railroad is to cancel the first mortgage 6 per cent bonds which matured April 1, and the second mortgage, or sterling bonds, guaranteed by the Reading, and satisfy of record the mortgages given to secure the payment of said bonds, if it can be done without foreclosure, and to create a new first mortgage on the road franchises and other property of the company for \$2,250,000, to secure two series of thirty-year coupon bonds, to be denominated first and second series bonds. The first, series, of \$800,000, are to be preferred and to have serios, of \$800,000, are to be preferred and to have priority of lien over the second series, and to bear 5 per cent interest. The bonds are to be exchanged for the present issue of bonds amounting to \$700,090, and the \$400 surplus to be held or sold for the benefit of the company. The second series will be subordinate, will bear 4 per cent interest, and will be exchanged for the \$1,125,000 sterling bonds, the balance of the issue, \$305,000, will be held in the treasury of the company for equipments, etc. The Perklomen will pay the helders of certificates representing the first mortgage bonds interest on the present first mortgage bonds at the rate of 6 per cent, and after October 1 at the rate of 5 per cent. Holders of certificates representing the second mortgage loan will receive 4 per cent up to date.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 24 (Special).—The survey of another of Jay Gould's projected roads in this State is about finished. It is a branch line running from Jennings Falls, in Yell County, to Hot Springs. It is said to-day that the road will be built by next December. It will be an important link in Gould's Missouri Pacific SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 24.-A certificate of consolida-

tion was recorded in the office of the Secretary of State to-day by the Mount Vernon and Wabash Railway Company of Indiana and the Padueah and Mount Vernon Railway Company of Illinois. These are consolidated under the mane of the Padueah and Mount Vernon Railway Company. Boston, June 24.—At an adjourned meeting of the

stockholders of the Eastern Railroad to-day, it was announced that the balloting on the question of confirming the leases of the Boston and Lowell and the Manchester and Lawrence Railroads by the Boston and Maine Rail-road was completed, and that a majority of all the stock-holders had approved of noth projects. OFFICER HENSE MYSTERIOUSLY THREATENED. Policeman William Henze, of the Prince Street Squad,

received a blood-marked envelope yesterday, addressed to himself, containing a letter threatening him with death. It came from a secret order of colored men, whose headquarters are in the precinct where Henze does duty. It reads as follows:

does duty. It reads as follows:

HENZE: Despitable cur! prepare to meet thy doem. You have made yourself obnexious to our chiefa, ALF, Head Centre of the Inner Circle, who commands your removal, and it shall take place in a mysterious manner. Spellah! Spellah! Beware. Henze, thou art a gone coon. A mysterious murdered cop. You'll be in Heaven soon—the last of a jeb lot.

Let this be a warning to the rest of the uninions of the law. Anarchitists are not all dead yet. This best friend may be a leader. Poor doomed Henze was at one time one of our trusted staff. In one week he will be too strong for thy nostrils.

Left Centre.

Sec. for L. C.

BRAUNECHWEIO, Cendonstreich.

REFUSING BARNES'S HISTORY AS A TEXT-BOOK. The Board of Education of Newark last night reconsidered a resolution adopted at a previous meeting, accepting "Barnes" allistory" as text-book for the public schools, and referred the resolution to the Committee on Text-Books. The book has been eyererly criticised, as giving a version of the late war unjust to the Union cause and as unfit to be taught in the public schools, Members of the Grand Army of the Republic threaten to take their children from the schools if the book should be placed in use. The Committee on Text-Books will examine the book to see whether the objections to it can be sustained.

YALE FIVE LENGTHS AHEAD PLAYING WITH THE PENNSYLVANIA MEN. ON INTERESTING FOUR-MILE STRAIGHTAWAY RACE NEW-LONDON, June 24.—The first chapter in the bistory of the college races for this year was written to-day. The mighty men of Pennsylvania met the skillful coarsmen of Yale and science won. Pennsylvania's heavy crew led for the first mile and a balf of the course and then the machine-like work of the men in blue tights brought their boat to the front. The race was rowed up the course at 7 o'clock with the flood tide, and the tour miles were covered by Yale in 22 minutes and 20 seconds with Pennsylvania 19 seconds behind. The time set for the race was 4 o'clock and a few tugs and small steamers puffed away up the course at half-past 3 well leaded with passengers. An observation train rumbled along the bank with several hundred bats indicating the presence of as many spectators. Parasols were scattered about the cars that look so like song baxes on wheels. Winthrop's Point has been tenced off from the rest of the world by a collection of boards and a form of grand stand erected in the enclosure. A fine view of two-thirds of the course is obtained from this point. The day was perfect. A few high white thunser heads sailed slowly along the northern horizon, but only a few white clouds were scattered about the rest of the sky. The sea breeze that set in as usual at noon grew stronger instead of dying away as 4 o'clock came. The steamer Oaprey with its load of correspondents and sightseers lay off the starting point till the Yale launch with Referee Cowles on board steamed out and the annoancement was made: "Postponed till 6:45." The engines of the observation train gave two or three disgusted snorts and rumbled back to New-London, and the boats also put

AT NEW-LONDON,

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ARCADE RAILWAY CHARTER VALID.

the line opposes. A larger amount favors, and the universal public heartily approve.

"The point around which cluster most of his ill-omened prognostications is what he claims to be an opinion issued by the Attorney-General. He did, about a year and a half ago, before the passage of the Arcade charter, ander representations made, sign a paper or opinion.

"As our clarater consists of several general laws and special enactments, it is not surprising that, hearing but one side and making only hurried examination, the Attorney-General should have failen into error.

"Subsequently Governor Hill, himself an able lawyer, with full knowledge of the foregoing, signed the Arcade charter, stating in writing: 'In any opinion, the provisions of the General Railroad Act did not control this company.' The Attorney-General's statement was used before the courts; and the validity of the company's charter was sustained in every particular by Judge Van Brunt. The weak position of our opponents seems to necessitate that they magnify and misropresent the importance of this decument. The Attorney-General himself wrote of the opinion as follows:

I do not apprehend, however, that it is entitled to or will rethe 165-pound Californian who pulls No. 3, put so much vim into his stroke that his oar snauped in two before a dozen strokes were pulled. Up went the oars of his comrades in appealing rows and the referee

before a dozen strokes were pulled. Up went the oars of his comrades in appealing rows and the referee called back both [crews.]

The second start was made at 7:14:15. The boats got away in the same order as before, Pennsylvania awing away with a will at 34 strokes a minute; Yale took it easy at 30. Pennsylvania covered the first half-mile in 3 minutes and 5 seconds, with the blue several lengths behind. The former's stroke was 32; Yale dropping a little under 30. At the mile Pennsylvania was holding her own at 33 with Yale still at 30. At the next half mile Caldwell ran the Yale stroke up a point to 31, and came to the front in 8 mitutes and 8 seconds. Fronfield of the Pennsylvania crew dropped to 32 and held that until the end. except at the beginning of the last half-mile, when he spurted to 35. It was in vain, however. The brown backs of the Yale men swung in perfect time to 30 to the minute easing off to 29 on last mile; but the lead they had gained slowly increased till they went over the line about five lengths in front. The Fennsylvania men grew a little raggeu in their stroke toward the last.

The time at the balf-miles was as follows: first half, Pennsylvania leading, 3.5; first mile, 5:24; second half, 8.8—Yale to the iront; second mile, 11.10; third half, 14.8; third mile, 16.43; fourth half, 19.12; dnish, 22:20. Pennsylvania's time 22:39.

On the whole Pennsylvania made a better showing than was expected, but it was plain that Yale was aliquing with her. At no time did Yale make a hard effort and at the fluish her men were all in fine condition. Pennsylvania was bally pumped. Her crew return to Philanelphia to-morrow night where they go in training for the Sharpless Cup regatta there on July 4, and also for the Child's Cup regatta bere on the bat—for Yale, R. J. Cook; and for Pennsylvania, Dr. J. W. White; judges at the finish for Yale, F. G. Peters, and for Pennsylvania, J. W. De key; time-keepers—for Yale, George Adee, and for Pennsylvania, pr. J. W. William White, a graduate of Pennsylvania, wil THE BOWDOIN CREW AT LAKE QUINSIGAMOND. WORCESTER, Mass., June 24 (Special). - The Bowdoin College four which is to take part in the Intercollegiate. Regatta here July 5, arrived to-night. It is made up as follows: Position. Row... No. 2... No. 3... Stroke... Their boat is a cedar shell built by Ruddock, and rigged by Davis, the same they rowed in here two years ago. Varney is the only member of the crew who rowed last year. The crew is accompanied by Fred A. Plaisted, STARTERS FOR THE AMERICAN DERBY. The American Derby, 12 miles, three-year-olds, \$200 cach \$5,000 added, will be decided at Chicago this afternoon. I was wen last year by E. J. Baidwin's Silver Cloud, and was worth \$8,160. The horses named to start to-day, with weights, jockeys and pools are given below : Owner. Horse, Weight Pools, Jockey, J. Baldwin Gollan 118 \$500 March Wary.....

J. W. Guest.... J. w. ood Stable... Lewis, McCarthy, Arnold, Withers. TO SUCCEED MAYOR WHITNEY. BROOKLYN MEN OF BOTH POLITICAL PARTIES WHO ARE " MENTIONED " FOR THE PLACE. The political situation in Brooklyn is engrossing atten

tion before the active members of both parties go out of town for vacations. Mayor Whitney has strong hopes of

tion before the active members of both parties go out of town for vacations. Mayor Whitney has strong hopes of renomination, as most Democratic Mayors have had a second term. But the present indications are that he is too weak a man to essay ano ther campaign and some more available candidate will be chosen. The Mayor has shown nncommon anxiety to succeed himself and has implicitly obeyed the behests of "Boss" Molanghila, who pitchforked him into the place he now Molas. He has recently made a bold stand for economy, evidently with the design of keeping down the tax rate so that it cannot be used against him in the coming campaign.

By many observers of the trend of political currents in Brooklyn Corporation Counsel Almet F. Jenks is thought to be the coming aspirant for Mayor. He is able and popular and could make a better personal campaign than any other available man in the Democratic ranks. Supervisor at Large Quintard has been steadily in training for the race since his aspirations were crushed two years ago, but it is not thou, hi that his chances are any better now than then, although he has made a bid for the support of the police by increasing their salaries in the Board of Estimate. Controller Chapin is also looked upon as a possible candidate as he is not likely to run again on the State ticket.

As the party out of office, Republicans have not yet definitely talked of probable candidates, but efforts are being concentrated in order to present the best man for the suffages of the people. With such a candidate, heartily supported by all who desire that Brooklyn shall no longer be burdened with McLaughilu's rule, success is thought to be certain. But there must be no divided counsels, Ex-Mayor Low is frequently mentioned as the best man to lead on to victory. If the unanimous choice of the party were presented to him it is believed that he best man to lead on to victory. If the unanimous choice of the party staffars. William H. Hazzard, ex-president of arength. Those who urge the selection of a new man

COMPLIMENTS FOR ASSEMBLYMAN CANTOR. The Tammany Hall organization of the XXIIId As-sembly District last evening passed resolutions com-mending the action of Governor Hill and especially the sembly District hat evening passes researches seem and the action of Governor Hill and especially the course of the representative of the district in the last three Logislatures, Assemblyman Jacob A. Cantor. Harlem Hall, No. 125 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., was crowded. Prominent among those present were Justice Charles Welde, Deputy County Clerk Thomas F. Gilroy, H. C. Calkin, John f. Cuming, H. P. McGown, John H. McCarty, John C. Munzinger, W. R. W. Chambers, Secretary John C. Sheshan, of the Aqueduct Commissioners and others. H. C. Calkin presided. Speeches were made by Assemblyman William F. Sheehan, of Buffalo, the Democratic leader in the last Assembly; Assemblyman J. F. McIntyre, of the XXIId District of this city; Assemblyman P. R. Bush, of Chemung; Assemblyman J. F. McIntyre, of the XXIId District of this city; Assemblyman George H. McAdam, of the XVth District, Assemblyman George H. McAdam, of the XVth District, Assemblyman P. K. McCann, of Brooklyn. All bore witness to the industry and honesty of Mr, Cantor. As Mr-Cantor is "stated" for the nomination for Senator from the IXth District next fall the meeting last evoning may be deemed significant. Assemblyman Cantor briefly returned thanks.

Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of had habits, should send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise suggesting untailing ours. Address World's Dispersary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Coming Home to Die.

At a period of life when budding womanhoof requires all her strength to meet the demands nature makes upon it many a yong woman returns home from the severe mentastran of school with a broken-down constitution and her strength of school with a broken-down constitution and her stranged disarranged to go to an early strave. If also had been visely connected and given the benefit of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" her bodily development might have kept pace with her mental growth, and health and beauty would not have given way to decline and death.

Chronic nasal catarra-guaranteed cure-Dr. Sage's Co